

ACC NR: AF021224

SOURCE CODE: UR/0210/66/000/004/0107/0119

AUTHOR: Gol'din, S. V.

ORG: Institute of Geology and Geophysics, Siberian Branch AN SSSR, Novosibirsk
(Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR)

TITLE: Disturbance insensitivity of amplitude criteria of phase correlation of seismic waves

SOURCE: Geologiya i geofizika, no. 4, 1966, 107-119

TOPIC TAGS: seismic wave, signal correlation, correlation statistics

ABSTRACT: In continuation of a number of papers published in Geologiya i geofizika in 1964 and 1965 dealing with the separation of signals (seismic waves) from the background noise, the author discusses formal criteria (in contrast to visual inspection) of phase correlation. The suggested methods are a part of a larger program of optimal methods of treatment of information contained in the seismic record. This particular approach is an analysis of the maxima and their phase correlation and is based on probability considerations. The symbols, terminology, and the assumptions concerning the type of signal and the disturbance are the same as used in the author's paper in Geologiya i geofizika No 5 (1965). Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 24 equations.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 15Apr65/ ORIG REF: 010
Cord ///

UIC: 550.834

CHILIN, S.S.

Displacement of aerobiont fauna of Solonchik bays under the
effect of disturbances. Geol. i geograf. nauch. issled. 16.1.
(MIRA 18.1)

1. Institut geologii i geografii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR,
Novosibirsk.

GEL'DIN, S.V.; KUTOLIN, V.A.

Petrochemistry of the traps of Katanga and Kuz'movka complexes in
the western margin of the Siberian Platform. Sov. geol. 7 no.12:
133-139 D '64. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

I. 62544-65 EWA(h)/ENP(1) Feb GW

ACCESSION NR: AP5018364

UR/0210/65/000/005/0065/0079
550,834

AUTHOR: Gol'din, S. V. ^{44/}

TITLE: Using amplitude factors for phase correlation of seismic waves

SOURCE: Geologiya i geofizika, no. 5, 1965, 65-79

TOPIC TAGS: ^{13, 44} seismology, geophysics

ABSTRACT: A number of criteria are used in correlation of seismic waves. Among these the amplitude factor based on the tracing of amplitude maxima, is one of the most important. If this criterion leads to a different correlation than others (e.g. the index of phase matching), then it is necessary to estimate the probability of error for the amplitude factor. In using amplitude criteria, a transition is possible from phase to phase due to change in amplitude relationships between signal maxima caused by interference. This phenomenon is called amplitude inversion. It is shown that the probability of amplitude inversion depends not only on interference dispersion and the relationship of the signal amplitudes, but also on the band occupied by the energy spectrum of the interference. Inversions are more probable for

Card 1/2

L 62544-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5018364

2

wider interference energy spectra. In selecting the variant of correlation in a set of permissible axes, the concept of amplitude domination for the axes is introduced. It is shown that domination "on the average" is less subject to interference than "weak" domination. The equations obtained are used for the determination of the probability of different variants of correlation. Orig. art. has: 57 formulas, 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR,
Novosibirsk (Institute of Geology and Geophysics, Siberian Department, AN
SSSR) 44.

SUBMITTED: 31Jul64.

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 62544-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5018364

2

wider interference energy spectra. In selecting the variant of correlation in a set of permissible axes, the concept of amplitude domination for the axes is introduced. It is shown that domination "on the average" is less subject to interference than "weak" domination. The equations obtained are used for the determination of the probability of different variants of correlation. Orig. art. has: 57 formulas, 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk (Institute of Geology and Geophysics, Siberian Department, AN SSSR) 44.

SUBMITTED: 31Jul64.

ENCL: 00

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OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 32732-66 EWT(1) GW

ACC NR: AP6010826

SOURCE CODE: UR/0210/65/000/011/0127/0131

AUTHOR: Gol'din, S. V. 44

ORG: Institute of Geology and Geophysics, Siberian Department of AN SSSR, Novosibirsk
(Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR) B

TITLE: Interference-free character of the complex form of seismic waves

SOURCE: Geologiya i geofizika, no. 11, 1965, 127-131 12

TOPIC TAGS: seismic wave, shock wave analysis

ABSTRACT: The complex form of seismic waves usually occurs due to the interference by two simple waves and is one of the most important features taken into account in phase correlation in the interference zones. It is important that the interpreter know the probability of the relation between such complications and the superposition of random noises and the probability that the random noises do not distort the existing complication in reality. To solve these problems the present author mathematically examines the stability of the complex forms of seismic waves, severe complication arising upon interference, a simple quasi-sine wave, narrow-band noise, and the characteristics of weak complication. The

Card 1/2

UDC: 550.834

I. 32732-66

ACC NR: AP6010826

analysis shows that complication of the recording associated with interference of simple waves is a comparatively interference-free feature which can serve for tracing and distinguishing waves in the interference zones. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 21 formulas.

SUB CODE: 08 / SUBM DATE: 04Jun64 / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2 JS

1. The first of the two main points of the report is the

importance of the study of the history of the United States in the development of the world. The second point is the importance of the study of the history of the United States in the development of the world.

The third point is the importance of the study of the history of the United States in the development of the world. The fourth point is the importance of the study of the history of the United States in the development of the world.

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L 10094-66 EWT(1)/EWA(h) GW

ACC NR: AP5004152

SOURCE CODE: UR/0210/64/000/010/0130/014;

AUTHOR: Gol'din, S. v. 4-55

ORG: Institute of Geology and Geophysics Siberian Department of the Academy of Sciences SSSR, Novosibirsk (Institut geologii geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR)

TITLE: Displacement of zero-crossings and maxima of seismic signals affected by noise

SOURCE: Geologiya i geofizika, no. 10, 1964, 130-144

TOPIC TAGS: seismology, seismologic instrument, signal processing

ABSTRACT: A method is developed for determining the displacement of zero-crossings and maxima of seismic signals in noise. The noise is assumed to be stationary and gaussian and the signal is either approximated by a stationary gaussian process, or is entirely determined. This problem arises in using multi-channel recordings to determine depths to reflecting or refracting horizons by phase correlation methods and also in evaluating the usefulness of the phase correlation method itself. The development is carried out for both zero-crossings and maxima, since there is some question of the comparative stability of the two when used in correlation. The study treats first the displacement of zeroes and maxima of a signal on a single trace; this is extended to the correlation of one trace with another, and finally to the general case of an arbitrary number of traces. It is shown that the displacement of both the zeroes and

Card 1/2

L 10094-66

ACC NR: AP5004152

maxima is a local feature of the signal and noise functions, depending on the values of these functions over a short interval of change of the argument. From a consideration of the ratio of frequencies of the noise and signal, it is concluded that the displacement of maxima is stronger than the displacement of noise. In the case of a sinusoidal signal, an increase in frequency always leads to an increase in displacement of maxima in comparison with zeroes. For this reason, the use of maxima in correlation is justified in most cases. The author also considers the case of high-frequency noise and strong noise. In the latter case, both signal and noise are considered to be quasi-sinusoidal functions of equal frequency. In conclusion the author expresses his deep gratitude to Dr. of Technical Sciences N. N. Puzr'ev, and to Dr. of Physico-Mathematical Sciences F. M. Goltzman, for their help in the study and for evaluating the results. Orig. art. has: 68 formulas.

SUB CODE: 08/

SUBM DATE: 11Dec63/

ORIG REF: 003/

OTH REF: 001

HW
Card 2/2

L 44394-66 EWT(1) GD/GW
 ACC NR: AT6005063 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0164/0189
 AUTHOR: Gol'din, S. V.; Nefedkina, T. V.
 ORG: none
 TITLE: Grouping and the controlled direction method as a part of an optimal receiver with suppression of correlated noise
 SOURCE: AN SSSR. Sibirskoye otdeleniye. Institut geologii i geofiziki. Metodika seysmorazvedki (Methods of seismic prospecting). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 164-189
 TOPIC TAGS: seismic signal spectrum, signal to noise ratio, seismic signal, reception, seismic wave summing, seismic noise correlation, seismograph array, seismograph ~~seismograph array, seismograph array, seismograph array, seismograph array~~
 ABSTRACT: F. M. Gol'tsman and his colleagues have shown that the controlled-direction method (mode) (RNP) and, the grouping of waves with the apparent velocity $V = \infty$ becomes a part of an optimal receiver when the signal parameters are accurately known and noise is not correlated along the profile. The present article shows that this result is also approximately valid in the case of correlated noise when a wave is received in such a way that the direction of its synphasal axis coincides with the direction of maximum correlation of noise (although wave
 Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP7001833

SOURCE CODE: UR/0210/66/000/009/0103/0115

AUTHOR: Gol'din, S. V.

ORG: Institute of Geology and Geophysics, Siberian Branch AN SSSR, Novosibirsk (Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR)

TITLE: Interference insensitivity of time criteria of the phase correlation of seismic waves

SOURCE: Geologiya i geofizika, no. 9, 1966, 103-115

TOPIC TAGS: seismic wave, signal correlation, correlation statistics

ABSTRACT: In this article the author continues to develop methods for separation of seismic wave signals from random background interference. In several previous articles he discussed the optimal (probabilistic) treatment of information contained in the seismic record. In an earlier article (Geologiya i geofizika, no. 4, 1966) he developed amplitude criteria for interference insensitivity, and in the present article he develops time criteria and compares them with the amplitude criteria. It follows from analysis that the latter are much more reliable than the former (which are based on the displacement of the extremum from a fixed moment of time) in a single channel. However, with an

Card 1/2

UDC: 550.834

ACC NR: AP7001833

increase in the number of channels (if the apparent velocity of the waves is known), the interference stability of the time criteria increases rapidly and for $n \geq 6$ exceeds that of the amplitude criteria. If the time of arrival of the signals fluctuates because of surface nonuniformity, the interference insensitivity of the time criteria rapidly decreases, and the latter become useless when the mean fluctuation is about one-fifth of the period. A combination of both types of criteria might be useful for analysis of several waves appearing in the same seismogram. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 26 formulas.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 15Apr65/ ORIG REF: 007/ ATD PRESS: 5112

Card 2/2

GOLDIN, S. YA., ALEXANDER, I.

Throat - Diseases

Neurological symptoms and syndromes, Reviewed by I. Aleksander. Vest. oto-rinol., no. 1, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions. Library of Congress. _____ 1952, Incl.

5.YU
TONOYAN, A.G., inzhener; GOL'DIN, S.Yu., inzhener.

Production of PKZh prestressed reinforced panels by Construction
Trust No. 136. Nov. tekh.i pered.op. v stroi. 19 no.3:4-5 Mr '57.
(MLRA 10:4)

(Concrete slabs)

GOL'DEN, S.Yu., inch.

Mechanized transportation of bricks in unenclosed piles.

Vepr. str 4. 15 no.12:22-23 D '58. (Vide 11:12)

(Bricks--Transportation)

GOI'DIN, S., inzh.; ZAROVKINA, V., inzh.; MINKOVICH, V., 1971

Assembly of large-panel houses in Minsk. Zhil. stroit. no. 7:9-16
J1 '61. (MIRA 14:8)

(Minsk--Precast concrete construction) (apartment houses)

ALTAYEV, S.S., dots., kand.tekhn.nauk; GOL'LIK, S.Yu.; ZAROVHENA, V.S.;
KONSTANTINOVSKIY, E.Ya.; KOLCHENKIN, Ye I.; KASHEV, M., dots.;
DOMOVSKAYA, G., tekhn. red.

[Handbook for the assembler in large element housing construction]
Spravochnik montazhnika na krupnoelementnom zhilishchnom stroitel'-
stve. Minsk: Gosizd-vo BSSR, 1962. 359 p. (MIRA 15:7)
(Building) (Apartment houses)

GOL'DIN, V., inzh.; PANOVKO, B., inzh.

Using bituminous emulsions in treating concrete pavements. Na
stroi. Mosk. 2 no.6:23 Jo '59. (MIRA 12:8)
(Pavements, Concrete) (Bituminous materials)

GOL'DIN, V., inzh.; PANDVKO, B., inzh.

Some problems in building roads within blocks in areas
of mass construction. Na stroi. Mosk. 2 nc.11:31-32
N '59. (MIRA 13:3)
(Road construction)

GOL'DIN, V.; MATSULEVICH, M., spets. red.; KAKHAN, L., red.;
VASILEVSKA, L., tekhn. red.

[Riga; concise reference book] Riga; kratkii spravochnik. Riga,
Latviiskoe gos. izd-vo, 1960. 286 p. (MIRA 15:2)
(Riga--Directories)

GOL'DIN, V.; BLAUS, I.; red.

[The city of Jurmala: a concise guide] Gorod Iurmala; krat-
kii spravochnik. Riga, Latvinskoe gos.izd-vo, 1963. 67 p.
(MIRA 17:5)

GOL'DIN, V.; BLAUS, I., ed.

[Riga; a short guidebook] Riga; kratkii spravocnik.
Riga, Latviskoe gos.izd-vo, 1963. 248 p.
(MLA 17:4)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515710002-0

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515710002-0"

BREGER, A.Kh.; Prinimali uchastiye: KARPOV, V.L., kand.khim.nauk;
BELYNSKIY, V.A.; OSIPOV, V.B., PROKUDIN, S.D.; TYURIKOV, G.S.,
kand.khim.nauk; GOL'DIN, V.A.; RYABUXHIN, Yu.S.; KOROLEV, G.N.;
AFONIN, V.P.; POKROVSKIY, V.S.; KULAKOV, S.I.; LEKAREV, P.V.;
FEDOROVA, T.P.; KOROTKOVA, M.A.; KHARLAMOV, M.T.; NIKOLENKO, G.D.;
LOPUKHIN, A.F.; YEVDOKUNIN, T.F.; KASATKIN, V.M.; RATOY, A.V.

Nuclear radiation sources for radiational-chemical studies.
Probl.fiz.khim. no.1:61-72 '58. (NIRA 15:11)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy fiziko-khimicheskiy institut
im. Karpova.
(Radiochemistry) (Radioisotopes)

AUTHOR: Gol'din, V.A., Senior Engineer SOV/25-55-12-7/40

TITLE: "K-20,000" ("K-20,000")

PERIODICAL: Nauka i zhizn', 1958, Nr 10, p 17 and p 2 of center-fold (USSR)

ABSTRACT: "K-20,000" is an installation for irradiation-chemical research, designed and operated by the State Scientific-Research Physical-Chemical Institute imeni L Ya. Kurpov. The source of radiation is cobalt with a radiation activity of approximately 20,000 g-equiv of radium. The author gives a detailed description of the apparatus (using a colored schematic drawing) and lists its various advantages for conducting research. There is 1 schematic drawing

Card 1/2

"K-20,000"

SOV/25-58-12-7/40

ASSOCIATION The Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni L Ya. Karpova
(The State Scientific-Research Physical-Chemical
Institute imeni L Ya. Karpov)

Card 2/2

SECRET

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

[illegible]

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

the following: (1) the collection of the material, (2) the preparation of the material, (3) the analysis of the material, (4) the synthesis of the material, (5) the purification of the material, (6) the characterization of the material, (7) the application of the material, (8) the storage of the material, (9) the disposal of the material, (10) the transportation of the material, (11) the distribution of the material, (12) the sale of the material, (13) the use of the material, (14) the maintenance of the material, (15) the repair of the material, (16) the replacement of the material, (17) the removal of the material, (18) the destruction of the material, (19) the recycling of the material, (20) the reuse of the material.

June 1/20

1. The Role of the President (Cont.)	100
2. The Role of the President (Cont.)	107
3. The Role of the President (Cont.)	120
4. The Role of the President (Cont.)	123

Card 8/10

BREGER, A.Kh.; OSIPOV, V.B.; GOL'DIN, V.A.

[Universal plant with a Co^{60} gamma-ray source of 60,000 gram-equivalent Ra for modeling radiochemical apparatus and conducting studies of («K= 60,000») Universal'naiia ustanovka s istochnikom γ = izlucheniia Co^{60} aktivnost'iu 60 000 **2.9KB**. Ra dlia modelirovaniia radiatsionno-khimicheskikh apparatov i provedeniia issledovaniia («K - 60 000»). Moskva, Glav. upr. po ispol'zovaniu atomnoi energii, 1960. 14 p. (MIRA 17:4)

PANCHENKOV, G.M.; YAKOVLEV, V.I.; KOZLOV, L.S.; ZHURAVLEV, G.I.;
GOL'DIN, V.A.; RYABUKHIN, Yl.

Radio-thermal cracking of gas oil of Romashkino petroleum. Izv.
vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 4 no.12:12-13 '61. (MIRA 16:12)

S/081/62/000/004/034/067
R156/313.3

AUTHORS: Breger, A. Kh., Osipov, V. B., Gol'din, V. A.

TITLE: The universal (K-60 000) apparatus, with a Co^{60} gamma-radiation source, its activity 60 000 μ -equiv. of radium for simulating chemical radiation apparatus and carrying out research

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 4, 1962, 305, abstract 41137 (Cb. "Radioakt. izotopy i yadern. izlucheniya v nar. Kh-ve SSSR, vol. I", M., Gosoptekhnizdat, 1961, 227 - 232)

TEXT: A universal apparatus is described for simulating chemical radiation apparatuses, and for conducting research with a Co^{60} γ -radiation source of activity 60 000 μ -equiv. of radium. This design of apparatus enables a powerful source of radiation to be assembled safely using a special container for transportation and charging. This apparatus can be used for simulating chemical radiation apparatus with powerful isotopic sources of γ -radiation, and of various shapes and dimensions.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

GOLDIN, U.A.

8660
S. 151/11/01/112,000,000
31/2 810

#0130

Authors: G. M., Y. V. V. T. I., Kozlov, L. L., Smirnov,
I. I., G. I. I. V. A., Ryshkovskiy, Yu. S.

Title: Kinetics of thermal cracking of gas-oil from a number of petroleum

Abstract: Investigation of the kinetics of thermal cracking of gas-oil from a number of petroleum

Summary: The effect of steam fraction on the cracking of gas-oil, F. S. P. K-151/0 (K-150/0), was investigated. For the experiment, K-151/0 (K-150/0), was used, and the dose was maintained at 100 g/sec; the temperatures were 400 and 420°C. The reaction time was 14 hr, and the experiment took 14 hr. It was established that the cracking process is intensified considerably, and that the yield of gas is converted twice as rapidly as in thermal cracking. The yield of the lightest fraction, I. S. P. 80000, exceeds that of all other fractions of 5 Mr. However, the olefin content of this fraction is lower than that of the corresponding fraction in thermal cracking. There are 6 figures and 1 table.

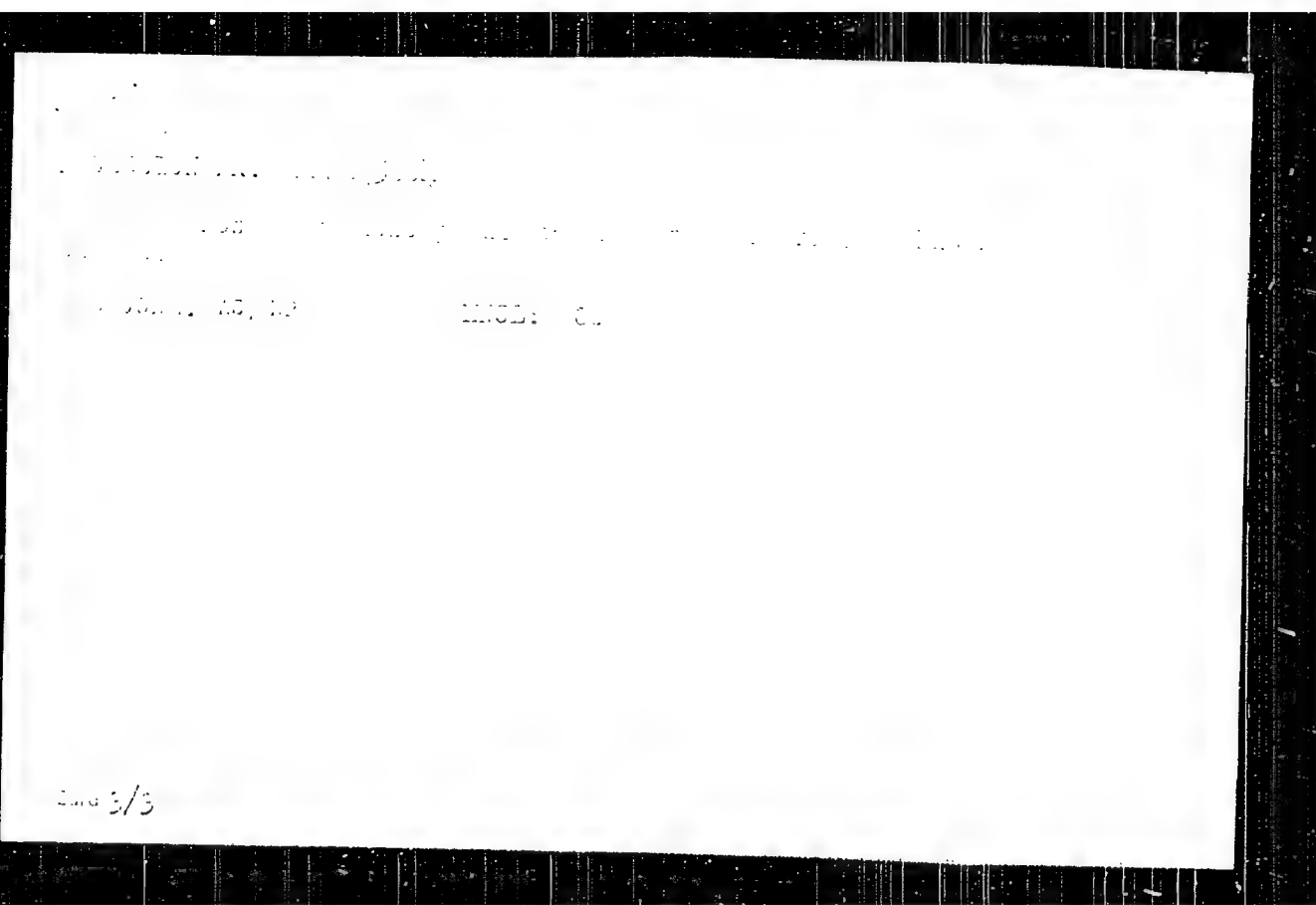
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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515710002-0"



Radiation polymerization of ...

S/190/63/005/004/020/020
B101/B220

From a comparison of the IR spectra of monomer and polymer it was concluded that in the course of polymerization the C=C bonds are opened.

SUBMITTED: July 26, 1962

Card 2/2

L 17094-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3004711

EPR/EMP(j)/EPF(c)/EWT(m)/EDS

AFITC/ASD

PS-4/PC-4/PT-4

S/0190/63/005/008/1255/1262

AUTHORS: Ivanov, V. S.; Medvedev, Yu. V.; Vasilenko, V. F.; Breger, A. Kh.; Osipov, V. B.; Gol'din, V. A. 77

TITLE: Studies in radiation polymerization, 2. The radiation polymerization of piperylene 77

SOURCE: Vyssokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 5, no. b, 1963, 1255-1262

TOPIC TAGS: radiation polymerization, piperylene, radiolysis, Co⁶⁰, carbon tetrachloride, argon, krypton

ABSTRACT: Samples of piperylene monomer were placed in sealed glass ampules in an atmosphere of nitrogen, argon, or krypton, and subjected to gamma-irradiation by means of a Co⁶⁰ installation. Following absorption of doses from 1 to 160 Mr, the ampules were opened, the gases subjected to chromatographic study. The obtained polymer was analyzed for viscosity and degree of unsaturation, and was studied by infrared spectroscopy. The gaseous products of radiolysis contained hydrogen, methane, ethylene, acetylene, divinyl and 98.5% piperylene. The degree of unsaturation of the polymer amounted to 84 and 87% for samples receiving 80 and 160 Mr respectively. It was found that the yield of the polymer increased with the

Card 1/2

L 17094-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3004711

2

irradiation dose and that the presence of nitrogen, argon, and krypton exerted a sensitizing effect on radiation polymerization. Infrared spectroscopy revealed that the structure of the polypiperylene consisted mainly of 1,4-trans chains, 1,2-trans chains, or of their combination, while the amount of cis-configurations had decreased trifold. It is concluded that in radiolysis the main line of cleavage of the piperylene molecule consists in the severance of the single bond between the fourth and fifth carbon atoms. The authors are deeply grateful to N. I. Leonova for assistance in infrared spectroscopy. Orig. art. has: 1 table, 2 charts, and 14 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova (Leningrad State University, Physical-Chemical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 12Feb62

DATE ACQ: 28Aug63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH

NO REF SOV: 008

OTHER: 023

Card 2/2

BREGER, A.Kh.; EL'TEKOV, V.A.; FERENT'YEV, B.M.; VAYNSHTEYN, B.I.;
SYRZES, N.P.; KRASNOSHCHKOVA, U.A.; OSIPOV, V.B.; GOL'DIN, V.A.

Absorption of gamma-radiation energy in macrosystems. Dokl.
AN SSSR 150 no.4:866-869 Dec '69. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni L.Ya. Karpova. Pred-
stavleno akademikom V.A. Karginym.
(Gamma rays) (Heat exchangers)

ACCESSION NR: AP4012181

5/0191/64/000/002/0003/0000

AUTHORS: Abkin, A. D.; Auer, A. L.; Breger, A. Kh.; Vaynshteyn, B. I.; Voropayev, Yu. V.; Gol'din, V. A.; Gromov, V. P.; Osipov, V. B.; Sy*rkus, N. P.; Ushakov, V. D.; Khon'kovskiy, P. M.; Tsingister, V. A.; Chikin, Yu. A.

TITLE: Radiation polymerization of ethylene in enlarged laboratory apparatus.

NOTE: Plasticheskiye massy*, no. 2, 1964, 3-6

KEY TAGS: ethylene, radiation polymerization, reactor design, reactor surface area, reaction rate, polymer yield, reactor temperature field

ABSTRACT: Radiation polymerization of ethylene was conducted in laboratory reactors of 1-2 liter capacity (fig. 1 & 2). Based on tolerances admitted in this work, it was found that the temperature field can be calculated with sufficient accuracy. Comparison of reaction rates and yield of ethylene polymer shows that these factors are independent of the specific surface of the reaction space. Thus

Card 1/4

ACCESSION NR: AP4012181

commercial scale apparatus can be designed by estimating the process rate and yield dependence on pressure, temperature and dosage rate without concern for specific surface area of the reactor.
Orig. art. has: 1 Table and 5 Figures

ASSOCIATION: None

PERMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 26Feb64

ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: MA

NR REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 003

Card

2/162

IVANOV, V.S.; SUKHNIK, T.A.; MEDVEDEV, Yu.V.; BREGER, A.Ye.; OSIPOV,
V.B.; GOL'DIN, V.A.

Studies in radiation polymerization. Part 3: Radiation
polymerization of piperylene in the channel complexon of
urea. *Vysokom. soed.* v no. 5: 782-789 My '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet i Fiziko-
khimicheskiy institut imeni Karpova, Leningrad.

SHALASHOV, V.A.; Primeneniye teorii- BRONER, A.Ye.; ZHITOV, A.A.;
GOLDIN, V.A.; GIPON, V.B.

Effect of preirradiation on the structure and thermal decomposition of cementite. Zhur. fiz. khim. 54:1980, P. 1111.
MIRA 1980

1. In the case of irradiation of cementite...

AMERIKEN, P.S.; KOSHEV, L.V.; PRIGOR, A.PH.; VAYNBLAYN, D.I.; GOLDBIN, V.A.;
KOSHEV, L., K.A.; STERN, E.P.; SHVETZ, N.Y.; SHVETSKAYA, E.I.

Determination of the optimum conditions for the reaction of radiation-
chemical synthesis of dibutyltin dibromide. Zhur. fiz. khim. 38 no.10:
2445-2448 O '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy Institut imeni L.Ya. Karpova.

CHALASHOV, V.A.: Chemical modification of DNA, A.M.S., Moscow, 1968.
V.20; 1968, V.20.

Effect of irradiation on the structure and tendency to the
decomposition of cerium compounds. Zhur. fiz. khim. 44:1
135-137, 1968. (MIRA 13:4)

L 7875-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/EWA(b)/EWA(1) RF
ACC NR: AP5025035 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/016/0084/0084

AUTHORS: Medvedev, Yu. V., Ivanov, V. S., Ivanova, L. I., Breger, A. Kh.,
Osipov, V. B., Gol'din, V. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Method for obtaining polychloroprene. Class 39, No. 173947

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 16, 1965, 84

TOPIC TAGS: rubber, chloroprene, polychloroprene, polymer, *polymerization*

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for obtaining polychloroprene by polymerization of chloroprene under the influence of γ -radiation. To regulate the molecular weight and structure of the polymer, the polymerization is carried out in the presence of amine and phenol type stabilizers.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 12Feb62

Card 1/1

UDC: 678.763.2.002.2

(A) L 11593-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T/FWA(c)/ETC(m) RPL W/RM
 ACC NR: AP6000355 SOURCE CODE: UR/0206/65/000/021/001.8/001.9
 AUTHORS: Ivanov, V. S.; Smirnova, V. K.; Boryaz, V. N.; Migunova, I. I.;
 Abramova, A. M.; Sidorova, T. I.; Kharitonov, N. P.; Breger, A. Kh.; Gol'din, V. A.
 ORG: none
 TITLE: Method for obtaining graft copolymers. Class 39, No. 176069¹⁵
 SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 21, 1965, 48
 TOPIC TAGS: polymer, copolymerization, graft copolymer, radiation polymerization,
 imide, maleic acid
 ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for obtaining graft copolymers
 on the basis of poly-organosiloxanes by the interaction of ionizing radiation with
 a polyorganosiloxane powder in the presence of modifying additives. To improve the
 physicochemical properties of the graft copolymers and their thermal stability and
 solvent stability, imides, e.g., N-substituted imides of maleic acid, are used as
 modifying additives. The radiation dosage is 0.3--8 Mrad and the intensity of
 radiation is 0.05--0.7 Mrad per hour.
 SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 20Jul64
 Card 1/1 HW UDC: 678.84.537.531.547.462 3

ACC NR: AT7006847

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0164/0172

AUTHOR: Pechuro, N. S. (Professor, Doctor of technical sciences); Gol'din, V. I.; Markur'yev, A. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Decomposition of pure hydrocarbons during electroerosive machining using a dynamoelectric pulse generator

SOURCE: Moscow. Eksperimental'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallorozhushchikh stankov. Khimicheskkiye reaktsii organicheskikh produktov v elektricheskikh razryadakh (Chemical reactions of organic products in electric discharges), Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1966, 164-172

TOPIC TAGS: electroerosion, alkane, aromatic hydrocarbon, cyclohexane

ABSTRACT: The effect of various types of hydrocarbons used as interelectrode media (n-heptane, n-octane, n-decane, tetradecane, cyclohexane, benzene, o-xylene, tetralin) on the chemical reactions taking place during electroerosive machining was studied under conditions approximating those prevailing in the operation of making holes ($d = 20$ mm) in steel parts. The power source was an MIG-2B dynamoelectric generator with a pulse repetition frequency of 600 cycles. The physicochemical properties of the pure hydrocarbons were found to have a considerable effect on the characteristics of the process of electroerosive machining of the metal. Empirical equations are derived

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AT7006847

for the decomposition of the hydrocarbons. Thermodynamic calculations and results of oscillographic analysis showed that the energy expended on the chemical processes varies widely and amounts to 5.52-27.92% of the total energy of the pulse for paraffins and cyclohexane, 1.73-6.52% for benzene and o-xylene, and 10.02-11.36% for tetralin. The erosion of the anode and the total electrode wear increase in the series: cyclohexane, paraffin hydrocarbons, aromatic hydrocarbons. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 6 tables and 1 formula.

SUB CODE: 07,13/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

01711

5/27/67, 6/1/67, 6/14/67
H110/5202 ✓

54110

187530

AUTHORS: Korshunov, B. G., Gol'din, V. I.

TITLE: Fusibility in binary systems which are formed from tungsten hexachloride and molybdenum pentachloride with the chlorides of aluminum and iron

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 6, no. 7, 1961 1642 - 1644

TEXT: Owing to the high vapor tensions occurring in chlorides and oxy-chlorides of tungsten and molybdenum at the chlorination temperature, they are well suited for removing admixtures from the minerals. Since they contain, however, iron- and aluminum chloride impurities the authors studied the reaction of tungsten hexachloride and molybdenum chloride with aluminum and iron chlorides. This is of importance not only for the joint condensation of the chlorides, but also for the application of metallic W and Mo coatings by reduction from the gaseous chlorides. $WOCl_6$ and $MoOCl_6$ are produced according to Ref. 9 (Rukovodstvo po preparativnoy neorganicheskoy khimii pod red. G. Brauera I. L. M., 1956). Melting temperatures:

Card 1/7

24731

S/078/01/006/007/008/014
B/10/0202

Fusibility in binary systems...

$WCl_6 = 275^\circ C$; $MoCl_5 = 194^\circ C$; $AlCl_3 = 194^\circ C$; $FeCl_3 = 301^\circ C$. The cooling curves were recorded by means of a Kurnakovskiy thermometer, the temperatures were measured by means of a Cr-Al thermocouple. Melting was done in Stepanov vessels which, after displacing the air by means of chlorine had been sealed and placed into the furnace. Owing to the chlorine atmosphere the thermal dissociation of WCl_6 and $MoCl_5$ was reduced. The portions added weighed 4-5g, the cooling rate was 4-5 $^\circ C$ /min. As is shown in Fig. 1 a eutectic is formed in the system WCl_6 - $AlCl_3$ at 30% by weight $AlCl_3$ and a melting temperature of $168 \pm 2^\circ C$. The points characterize the polymorphic transformation of WCl_6 at $223 - 174^\circ C$. In the concentration range $WCl_6 = 100 - 52\%$ primarily β - WCl_6 , between 52 - 62% β - WCl_6 and between 62 - 54% α - WCl_6 crystals are separated. At a lower WCl_6 content $AlCl_3$ crystallizes primarily on undercooling of the melts which is also characteristic of $AlCl_3$. A tendency to undercooling is observed also in the eutectic. Melts with WCl_6 and $MoCl_5$ are dark brown. $AlCl_3$ crystallization

Card 2/7

00711

S/078/61/006/007/008/014
E110/2202

Fusibility in binary systems...

has a low thermal effect. In the $WCl_6 - FeCl_3$ system (Fig. 2), the eutectic is at 4.5 % by weight Fe and at $224 \pm 2^\circ C$. The effects of the $\gamma-WCl_6 \rightleftharpoons \beta-WCl_6$ transition at $222^\circ C$ could not be observed due to the superposition of crystallization effects of the eutectic. The effects of the transition of $\beta-WCl_6 \rightleftharpoons \alpha-WCl_6$ at $222^\circ C$ were observed in a wide concentration range. The eutectic of $MoCl_5 - AlCl_3$ (Fig. 3) is at 44 % by weight Al and at $121 \pm 2^\circ C$. $AlCl_3$ crystallization takes place on undercooling of the system. In the $MoCl_5 - FeCl_3$ (Fig. 4), the eutectic is at 37 % by weight and at $88 \pm 2^\circ C$. There are 4 figures and 10 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Technology im. M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: June 11, 1960

Card 3/7

S/145/52/005/301/002/009
AC05/A101

AUTHORS: Kershunov, B. G., Gol'din, V. I., Averkiyeva, L. A.

TITLE: Refining of tungsten hexachloride and molybdenum pentachloride from admixtures of iron and aluminum chlorides

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Tsvetnaya metallurgiya, no. 1, 1962, 101 - 106

TEXT: For the purpose of simplifying the technology of chlorination methods in the reprocessing of tungsten and molybdenum-containing materials, tests were performed to refine gaseous WCl_6 and $MoCl_5$ from iron and aluminum chlorides. The methods of fusibility and tensometry were used to study the interaction of components in the WCl_6 -NaCl, WCl_6 -KCl, $MoCl_5$ -NaCl, $MoCl_5$ -KCl systems. The absence of a chemical interaction in the aforementioned systems on the one hand, and the possibility of formation of low-volatile compounds $Na(K)FeCl_4$ and $Na(K)AlCl_4$ on the other hand, was taken as a basis to develop a method of refining tungsten and molybdenum chlorides from $FeCl_3$ and $AlCl_3$ with the aid of alkali metals. The refining of WCl_6 and $MoCl_5$ was performed in a 40-mm diameter column filled with NaCl or KCl lumps (Figure 5). The refining conditions were estab-

Card 1/2

Refining of tungsten hexachloride and...

2/149/62/000/001/002/003
A006/A101

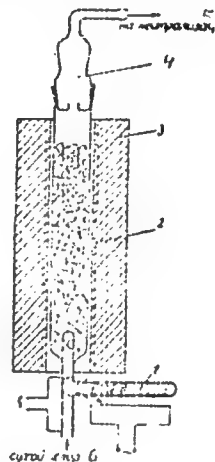
lished. The WO_3 or $MoCl_5$ sublimate obtained by refining, contained less than 0.005% Fe_2O_3 and 0.003% Al_2O_3 per WO_3 or MoO_3 weight. There are 6 figures and 20 references, 18 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc.

ASSOCIATION: Moskivskiy Institut Lenkoy Khimicheskoy tekhnologii (Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Technology) Kafedra tekhnologii redkikh i rasseyannykh elementov (Department of the Technology of Rare and Dispersed Elements)

SUBMITTED: February 11, 1961

Fig. 1: A column for refining tungsten and molybdenum chlorides

Legend: 1 - evaporator; 2 - salt column; 3 - electric furnace; 4 - condenser; 5 - for neutralization; 6 - dry chlorine.



Card 2/2

GOL'DIN, V.K., inzh.

Street construction in Prague. Cor. Khor. Mosk. 35 no. 6:44-5
Ag '61. (KIR. 34:8)

(Prague--Streets)

24/82

S/020/60/133/04/02/031
C111/C222

24.6600

AUTHOR: Gol'din, V. Ya.

TITLE: Characteristic Difference Scheme for Nonstationary Kinetic Equation

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol. 133, No. 4, pp. 748-751

TEXT: For a nonstationary work of a reactor, the density of the number of neutrons $\psi(P, \bar{e}, v, t)$ is a function of the point P in the reactor, the unit vector \bar{e} of the velocity, the velocity v of the neutrons, and the time t . The function ψ satisfies the linear (kinetic) integro-differential equation of Boltzmann. The author considers approximatively the case of an isotropic scattering with $v = 1$ so that the mentioned equation appears in the form

$$(1) \quad \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \bar{e}} + a \psi - Bn = q(P, \bar{e}, t)$$

where n is the mean density of the number of neutrons, q is the density of the sources of neutrons and a, B are coefficients. The author proposes a method for the construction of the characteristic difference schemes for (1), where the solution of the obtained system of equations is simplified

Card 1/2

00162

Characteristic Difference Scheme for
Nonstationary Kinetic Equation

S/020/60/133/04/02/031
C111/0222

by reduction to the difference scheme of the corresponding integral equation. The stability of the considered process is guaranteed in the class of continuous solutions.

The author thanks A. B. Tikhonov, A. A. Samarskiy and M. I. Volchinskaya for discussions. There are 7 references: 3 Soviet, 3 American and 1 English.

PRESENTED: April 1, 1960, by M. V. Keldysh, Academician

4

SUBMITTED: March 31, 1960

Card 2/2

L 19001-65 EWT(d) Pg-4 IJP(c)/SSD/AFWL/AEDC(a)/ESD(t)

ACCESSION NR: AP5001457

S/C208/64/004/006/1078/1087

AUTHOR: Gol'din, V. Ya. (Moscow)

TITLE: Quasidiffusion method for solving the kinetic equation

SOURCE: Zhurnal vychislitel'noy matematiki i matematicheskoy fiziki, v. 4, no. 6, 1964, 1078-1087

TOPIC TAGS: kinetic equation, diffusion, Boltzmann equation, neutron flux

ABSTRACT: The author treats the Boltzmann linear integro-differential equation

$$\frac{1}{v} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} + \Omega \nabla \varphi + \Sigma \varphi = \int \varphi(r, \Omega', v', t) w(\mu_0, v' \rightarrow v) dv' d\Omega' + s(r, \Omega, v, t) \quad (1)$$

subject to the condition that the exterior surface S is convex and the neutron flow onto S from the outside is equal to zero. By a series of transformations, this problem is converted to a generalization of that of solving the diffusion problem. These can be handled by any one of a number of standard methods. The quasidiffusion method proposed here makes it possible to decrease significantly the number of iterations of the whole equation, transferring a large part of the work in defining the critical parameters to a system of equations of the diffusion type. Two

Card 1/2

L 19001-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5001457

examples are given to illustrate convergence of the iterative method in the case of an inhomogeneous diffusion equation; the author gives results of computing neutron flow in a system which is a homogeneous sphere of radius R_1 (1-st zone) surrounded by a homogeneous spherical shell, of thickness in $R_2 - R_1$ (2-nd zone) with

parameters

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha^{(1)} &= 0.6045, & \alpha^{(2)} &= 0.6888 \\ \beta^{(1)} &= 0.4351, & \beta^{(2)} &= 0.6888 \\ R_1 &= 7 \text{ cm}, & R_2 &= 14 \text{ cm}. \end{aligned}$$

(2)

"In conclusion I express my gratitude to A. H. Tikhnov, A. A. Samarskiy, and B. L. Rozhdestvenakiy for their discussions, and to R. A. Volkovaya, V. K. Sidorovaya and T. V. Shishovaya for the programming and computations." Orig. art. Has: 31 formulas and 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 10Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MA, NP

NR REF SOV: 007

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 16114-66 EWT(d) LJP(c)

ACC NR: AF5025119

SOURCE CODE: UR/0208/65/005/0938/0944

AUTHOR: Gol'din, V. Ya. (Moscow); Kalitkin, N. N. (Moscow); Shishova, T. V. (Moscow)

ORG: none

39

38

B

TITLE: Nonlinear difference schemes for hyperbolic equations

SOURCE: Zhurnal vychislitel'noy matematiki i matematicheskoy fiziki, v. 5, no. 5, 1965, 938-944

TOPIC TAGS: hyperbolic equation, computer technology

ABSTRACT: In solving multidimensional problems, the limitation of the memory speed of even and most advanced computers allowed only the use of rough networks. The degree of accuracy of first-order schemes was thus insufficient and it was desirable to consider schemes of a higher degree of accuracy. However, with rough networks even these schemes did not yield the qualitative aspect of the solution. A method for constructing nonlinear (even for linear problems) schemes was suggested which preserved the qualitative behavior of the schemes of the first order which, however, had a higher degree of accuracy. The authors thank A. N. Tikhonov and A. A. Samarskiy for consultation and G. V. Danilov.

2

Card 1/2

UDC: 518.517.944/.947

L 16114-66

ACG NR: AP5025119

B. M. Marchenko for assistance. Orig. art. has: 15 formulas, 5 figures and
4 tables.

SUB CODE: 09,12/ SUBM DATE: 25Jan65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 001

net
Card 2/2

WOLFF, J. H., 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952.

Adjustable-blade hydraulic turbines for high-speed operation.
Energomashinostroenie 11 no. 3:21-23 Mar '65.

(MIRA 18:6)

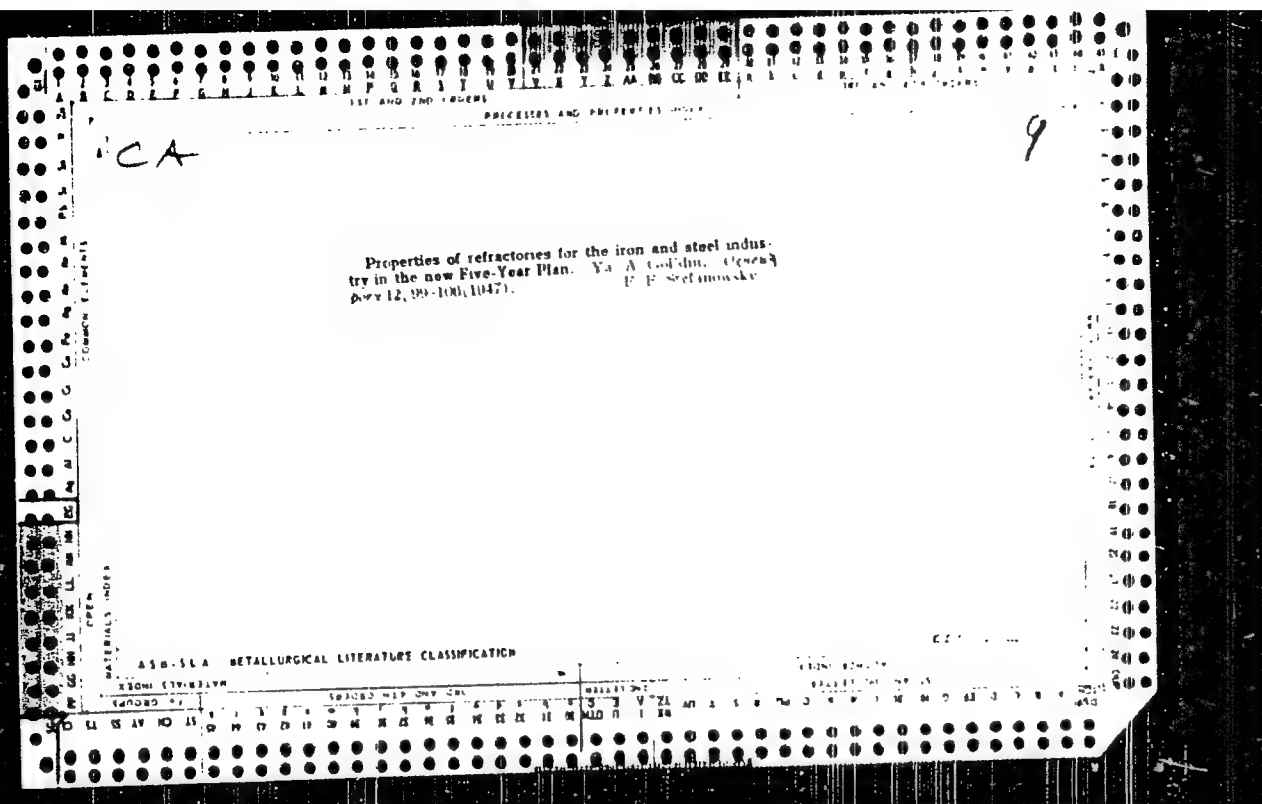
Gol'din, Ya. A., Goncharov, V. V., Strelets, V. M., and
Yasinovskii, A. N. Refractory clay. USSR Pat. 165819
March 31, 1990. The mixture contains in addition to

a plastic clay a semiacidic component with at least 30% of
a mixture of Al_2O_3 + TiO_2 .

[illegible]

GOLDEN, Y. A.

Manufacture of heat resistant lightweight refractories with a bulk density of 0.9 to 1.0 by using combustible admixtures. S. V. GLEBY, Y. A. GOLDEN, E. A. GERMAN, and V. M. STEP-
LETS. *Vysokaya Goudard Int. Nauch. Issledovaniya i Priklad. Rabot. Otkrytiya. Prom. i Inst. Otkrytiya. Lening. Otkrytiya.* 1945, pp. 114-39. Extensive data are given on laboratory and commercial scale manufacture of lightweight refractories with the aid of combustible admixtures. A flowsheet is given. B.Z.K.



LEEDS, V. A.; LEEDS, V. A.

LEEDS, V. A. (1911-1971); LEEDS, V. A.

"LEEDS, V. A. (1911-1971); LEEDS, V. A."

GOL'DIN, Yakov Aleksandrovich; FIDEL'MAN, Moisey Emmanuilovich; SAL'NIKOV, G.,
vedushchiy redaktor; NOVIK, A., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Technical standardization in the production of refractory materials]
Tekhnicheskoe normirovanie v ognepornom proizvodstve. Kiev, Gos.
izd-vo tekhn. lit-ry USSR, 1956. 122 p. (MLRA 9:10)
(Refractory materials) (Production standards)

GOL'DIN, Ya.A., referent.

High-density silicon carbide refractory material. Bull. RSNTIICHM
No. 1 1972-74 157. (MIRA 11:5)
(Silicon carbide) (Refractory material)

GOL'DIN, Ya.A., referent.

Basic open-hearth furnaces in the U.S.A. Biul. TSNICHM no.22:57
'57. (MIRA 11:5)

(United States--Open-hearth furnaces)

GOL'DIN, Ya.A., referent.

Using arc weld refractory materials for open-hearth furnace roofs.
Bul. TSNIICEM no.22:59 '57. (MIRA 11:5)
(United States---Open-hearth furnaces)

GOL'DIN, Ya.A., referent.

New design of flat suspended crowns. Biul. TSNIICM no. 5:59 '58.
(Metallurgical furnaces) (MIRA 11:5)

[illegible]

Nikolai Nikolaevich Patrikeev, born 1930, No. 676 J:
1960. (CIA 1472)
(Patrikeev, Nikolai Nikolaevich, 1930-1960)

ARUTYUNOV, N.B.; LEONIDOV, N.K.; GOL'DIN, Ya.A., glav. red.; POLOTSK, S.M.,
red.; MIKHAYLOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Technological progress in ferrous metallurgy; blast furnace
practice] Tekhnicheskii progress v chernoi metallurgii SSSR;
domennoe proizvodstvo. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-
ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1961. 480 p. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Direktor Tsentral'nogo instituta informatsii chernoy metallurgii
(for Arutyunov). 2. Tsentral'nyy institut informatsii chernoy me-
tallurgii i Gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu metallurgi-
cheskikh zavodov (for Leonidov)
(Blast furnaces)

AFANAS'YEV, S.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; BARSKIY, B.S., dotsent; YEFROYMOVICH, Yu.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk; KAGANOV, V.Yu., kand.tekhn.nauk; KATOMIN, B.N., inzh.; LEYKIN, V.Ye., inzh.; LUR'TZ, I.N., inzh.; MIKHAYLOV, O.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; METESIN, A.Ye., inzh.; ORMAN, M.Ye., inzh.; RUTES, V.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; SEMENOV, Ya.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; OYKS, G.N., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy red.; GOL'DIN, Yu.A., glavnyy red.; PRITSYNA, V.I., red.izd-va; ISLENT'YEVA, P.G., tekhn.red.

[Technological progress in Soviet ferrous metallurgy; steelmaking]
Tekhnicheskii progress v chernoi metallurgii SSSR; staleplavil'noe proizvodstvo. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1961. 493 p.

(MIRA 14:4)

(Steel--Metallurgy)

BYKOV, G.A., inzh.; BIRFEL'D, A.G., inzh.; GENDEL'MAN, B.R., inzh.;
YEGORICHEV, G.M., inzh.; KRICHEVSKIY, G.M., inzh.;
PISTRAK, M.Ya., inzh.; TAYTS, A.A., kand. tekhn. nauk;
FRIMES, A.P., inzh.; GOL'DIN, Ya.A., glav. red.; IVANOV, A.N., red.;
LANOVSKAYA, M.R., red. izd-va; POBUZHINSKAYA, L.V., tekhn. red.

[Electric power engineering] Elektroenergetika. [By] G.A. Bykov i
dr. Moskva, Metallurgizdat, 1962. 190 p. (MIRA 16:4)
(Electric motors) (Automatic control)
(Metallurgical plants--Electric equipment)

VINOGRADOV, V.S., inzh.; AL'TSHULE, E.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; POLYAKOV, V.G., inzh.; KULOCHKIN, A.M., inzh.; KAMAZIN, V.I., doktor tekhn. nauk; ZAIKIN, S.A., inzh.; OSTROVSKIY, G.I., inzh.[deceased]; NAUMENKO, P.I., inzh.; BOBRUSHKIN, L.G., inzh.; MUSTANOV, I.I., inzh.; SHIFRIN, I.I., inzh.; GOLOVANOV, G.A., inzh.; ERASOVSKIY, L.A., inzh.; TSIMBALENKO, L.N., inzh.; SAVIKOVICH, I.M., inzh.; BAZILEVICH, S.V., kand. tekhn.nauk; ZORIN, I.F., inzh.; SUSAREV, S.N., inzh.; TIKHOVIDOV, A.F., inzh.; SHITOV, I.S., inzh.; GAMAYUROV, A.I., inzh.; KUSEMBAYEV, Kh.B., inzh.; DEMEYAYEV, S.I., inzh.; VORONOV, I.S., inzh.; BURMIN, G.M., inzh.; BARYSHEV, V.M., inzh.; GOLOVIN, Yu.P., inzh.; MARCHENKO, K.F., inzh.; RYCHKOV, L.F., inzh.; NESTERENKO, A.M., inzh.; KABANOV, V.F., inzh.; PATRIKEYEV, N.N., inzh.[deceased]; ROSSMIT, A.F., inzh.; SOSEDOV, O.O., inzh.; FOKROVSKIY, M.A., inzh., ratsennant; POLOTSK, S.M., red.; GOL'DIN, Ya.A., glav. red.; GOLUBYATNKOVA, G.S., red. izd-va; BOLEBYEVA, Z.A., tekhn. red.

[Iron mining and ore dressing industry] Zhelezorudnaya promyshlennost'. Moskva, Gosgortekhzdat, 1962. 439 s.

(MIRA 15:12)

1. Moscow. Tsentral'nyy institut informatsii chernoy metallurgii.
(Iron mines and mining) (Ore dressing)

SICHENKO, V.I.; YAROV, B.V.; ICHYAKOV, I.I.; RUZNIKOV, A.A.;
G.A.; IZMAELI, E.I.; KOTICH, A.G.; TOPIGIN,
L.A.; CHALVY, G.Ya.; STEPSENKO, Ya.Ya.; UDOVICHENKO, L.V.;
FILIPPOV, B.S., nauchn. red.; LERNE, R.Z., nauchn. red.;
GOL'DIN, Ya.A., glav. red.; KLEIN, M.M., red.; POLOTSK,
S.M., red.

[Leningradskiy gos. univ., fiziko-khimicheskoe proizvodstvo.
Moskva, 1984. 187 s. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut metalurgii i fiziko-khimicheskogo proizvodstva in-
formatsii i fiziko-khimicheskikh issledovaniy chernoy
metallurgii (Institut fiziko-khimicheskikh issledova-
telnykh i informatsionnykh tsentrakh i tekhniko-ekonomicheskikh
issledovaniy chernoy metallurgii (for referat)).

GOLDEN, Ya.A., glav. red.; KHORAS, L.I., red.

[Progressive practices of Cherepovets metalworkers] Peregovyi opyt Cherepovetskikh metallurgov. Moskva, [Metallurgii] 1965. 93 p. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Moscow. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut informatsii i tekhniko-ekonomicheskikh issledovaniy chernoy metallurgii.

L 23396-66 EWP(j)/EWP(k)/EWP(l)/T/EWP(t) IJP(c) RM/DJ/ID

ACC NR: AP6000635

SOURCE CODE: UR/0407/65/000/001/0020/0036

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32
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Media for precision electroerosion machining of metals

SOURCE: Elektronnaya obrabotka materialov, no. 1, 1965, 20-36

TOPIC TAGS: electroerosion machining, metal machining

ABSTRACT: An experimental investigation of the effect of various interelectrode media on the process of electroerosion machining (EEM) of steels is described. Paraffin, naphthene, and aromatic hydrocarbons, mono-, di-, and tri-atomic alcohols, polyethyl-siloxanes (No. 3 and No. 5 silicones), kerosine, Estonian shale resin, and green soap were tested. It was found that the electrode erosion and wear depend on the medium and the power-supply source used. The best results were obtained with No. 3 silicone and tetralin used with longer pulses; the specific erosion increased with the discharge energy which enhanced the power efficiency of the

2

Card 1/2

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ACC NR: AP6000635

process. Structural and stainless steel cutting was tested with these inorganic liquids as interelectrode media: oil-water emulsion, kaolin suspension in water, same with NaCl and $\text{FeCl}_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, solution of NaCl, solution of NaCl and $\text{FeCl}_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, solution of NaCl and KOH, soluble glass, and water. The best results were obtained with the NaCl-and- FeCl_3 solution: the electroerosion process combined with the electrochemical ensured a very clean cut surface and high efficiency. Detailed laboratory data is tabulated. Orig. art. has: 7 figures, 4 formulas, and 11 tables.

SUB CODE: 13 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2

1. The first part of the document is a list of the names of the

persons who were present at the meeting. The names are listed in
alphabetical order. The names are: [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

1. GOL'DIN, E.
2. USSR (600)
4. Cream Separators
7. Movement of a homogeneous stream between separator discs.
Mol.prom. 12 no. 12, 1952
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953, Unclassified.

Goldin, E.M.

USSR

2053. Goldin, E. M. Motion of viscous fluids in the interplate space of a separator (in Russian). *Tekhn. Sten. Akad. Nauk SSSR* 15, 137-140, 1963.

Chemical and food industries utilize to a great extent the method of mixture separation by centrifugal force acting on the fluid with the aid of interplates. The viscous fluid in a separator moves in a thin layer under a centrifugal force. Utilizing the smallness of the gap of the interplates, we can assume velocity components of the fluid as polynomials of the second degree in a quantity relating to the gap. The external forces consist of cent-

S.M. Golden

trifugal and Coriolis forces and can be expressed as functions of angular velocity of the axis of the separator, and velocity components of the fluid. On upper and lower interplates velocity components must be zero. Hence the first terms in the above polynomials vanish. Substituting them into the equations of continuity and motion, we can find velocity components.

If Q be the capacity of separator, mean values of velocity components in radial and longitudinal direction v_r^0, v_z^0 are given by

$$v_r^0 = Q/(2\pi \sin \alpha h \rho); v_z^0 = -Q/(12\pi r \rho)$$

where h is the width of slit, ν kinematic coefficient of viscosity, and α the inclination of lower inter-plate to the axis of separator.

An example for a milk separator is given and proper values are obtained.

M. Katsuka, Japan

GOL'DIN, Ya.M., kand. fiz.-mat. nauk.

Kinetics of the removal of water from granular products in conical
conveyor centrifuges. Trudy LTIKHP 5:118-127 '54. (MIRA 11:3)
(Centrifuges) (Food--Drying)

GOL'DIN, Ye. M. and Strakhovich, O. A.

"Angular Oscillations of the Rotor of the Synchronous Motor of a Piston Compressor"

Ob. Nauch. Rabot Lenigr. Tekhnol. In-ta Khimicheskoy Promyshl. Vol. 6, 1954, 12-17

The author transforms the original differential equation of motion (of a machine consisting of a compressor with a flywheel), which defines the unknown angle of oscillation of the rotor, into a second order differential equation whose coefficients are known functions of the period. He derives periodic solutions of this latter equation and investigates their stability. (RANAN, No. 1, 1955)

SO: Sum-No 1957, 12 Jan 58

GOL'DIN, Ye.M., kand.fiz.-mat.nauk

Evaluating errors in the averaging of coefficients. Trudy IITIKHP
6:88-95 '54. (MIRA 11:5)

(Equation)

Gol'din, Ye. M.

USSR/Mathematics - Differential Equations

FD-2927

Card 1/1 Pub. 41-3/17

Author : Gol'din, Ye. M., Leningrad

Title : On the movement of a material point within a rapidly rotating
 cone.

Periodical : Izv. AN SSSR, Otd. Tekh. Nauk 6, 72-90, June 1955

Abstract : Explains principal equations on the mathematical theory of cal-
 culating the movement of a material point within a rapidly
 rotating cone. Diagrams, tables, equations, graphs.

Institution :

Submitted : March 18, 1955

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. *Mechanika*, 1967, Nr 7, p 59 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Gol'din, Ye.M.

TITLE: On the Motion of Fluids in Reservoirs (O dvizhenii zhidkosti v rezervuarakh)

PERIODICAL: Sb. tr. obshch. tekhn. katedr. Leningr. tekhnol. inst. kholodil'n. prom-sti, 1956, Vol 12, pp 72-90

ABSTRACT: A study is made of two-dimensional, stationary flows of an ideal incompressible fluid in rectangular confinements. The well-known method of conformal representation with the aid of Jacobi's elliptical function is used. Some considerations formed on the basis of the investigations performed are advanced relative to the character of possible actual flows in rectangular reservoirs.

B. P. Pilatovskiy

Card 1 of 1